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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Ephemeroptera, Leptohyphidae, *Amanahyphes saguassu* Salles and Molineri, 2006: First record from state of Pará, Brazil

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ABSTRACT: *Amanahyphes saguassu* Salles and Molineri, 2006 is firstly recorded from state of Pará. Specimens from Pará presented wings with more curved anal veins than those from state of Amazonas, illustrated in the original description, showing variability among populations of this species. *Amanahyphes saguassu* is similar to *Leptohyphodes inanis* (Pictet, 1843), sharing both nymph and adult characteristics.

Leptohyphidae comprises a group of pan-American distribution (Dias *et al.* 2007) with all genera occurring in South America (Emmerich 2004; Molineri 2004). Thirty-two species in seven genera occur in Brazil: *Amanahyphes* Salles and Molineri, 2006 (one species), *Leptohyphes* Eaton, 1882 (five species), *Leptohyphodes* Ulmer, 1920 (one species), *Macunahyphes* Dias, Salles and Molineri, 2005 (one species), *Traverhyphes* Molineri, 2001 (four species), *Tricorythodes* Ulmer, 1920 (nine species) and *Tricorythopsis* Traver, 1958 (11 species) (Salles 2010).

The monotypic genus *Amanahyphes* was erected by Salles and Molineri (2006) to include *A. saguassu*, a new species described based on nymphs, subimagos, and imagos from the Amazon Basin, state of Amazonas.

Specimens studied in the present paper were collected at Carajás National Forest, state of Pará, as part of the project "Estudos Limnológicos na FLONA de Carajás" (collecting permits #003/2006-MAB/FAUNA and #008/2007-MAB/FAUNA; ICMBio, IBAMA and Vale do Rio Doce,). A total of 26 individuals were collected: one nymph found in pool litter, 13 male subimagos, one male imago, and 11 female subimagos. Winged stages were captured using light traps. Species were identified using the key in Dias *et al.* (2007) and the original description by Salles and Molineri (2006). All specimens were deposited in Coleção Entomológica Professor José Alfredo Pinheiro Dutra, Departamento de Zoologia (DZRJ), Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Amanahyphes saguassu is very similar to *Leptohyphodes inanis* (Pictet, 1843), the sole species of the genus *Leptohyphodes*. Unlike others Leptohyphidae (*cf.* Salles and Molineri 2006), the operculate gills of nymphs of *A. saguassu* and *L. inanis* touch each other on the median line of the abdomen and the eyes of male imagos are divided into upper and lower portions. Winged stages of *A. saguassu* can be separated from *L. inanis* by the genitalia and the color of the male divided eye, black in both portions in the former and black lower and orange upper portion in the latter. Abdominal color pattern also seems to be a diagnostic characteristic; males of *A. saguassu* show a typical dark medial subtriangular marking on tergum VI.

Until now, *A. saguassu* was only known to occur in the type-locality in state of Amazonas. Herein this species is firstly recorded from state of Pará, broadening its distribution in the Amazon basin. An interesting feature observed in specimens from Pará are the more curved anal veins in the wings than those illustrated in the original description (Figure 1), showing variability among populations of this species.

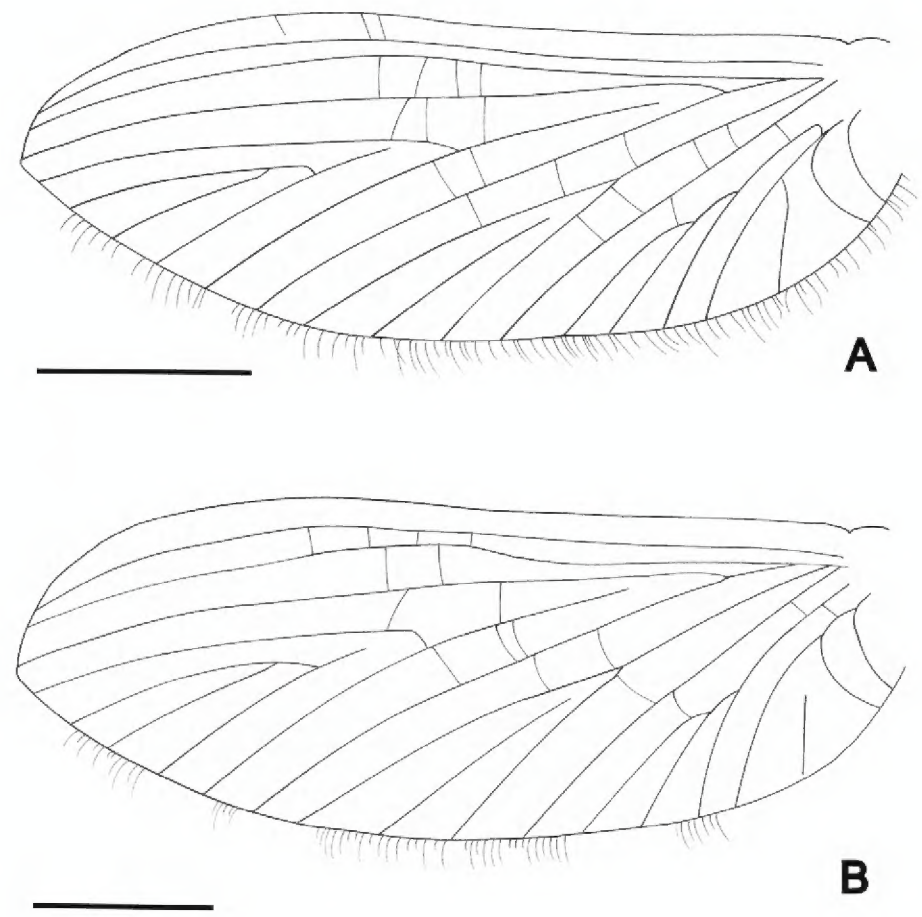

FIGURE 1. Wings of *Amanahyphes saguassu* from Pará. The anal veins are more curved than in those from Amazonas, described by Salles and Molineri (2006). (A) Female subimago and (B) Male subimago. Scale 1.0mm.

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